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"The importance of this triumph upon the fortunes of the American struggle for Independence is undisputed."

— Ellen Hardin Walworth, 1891



“At Saratoga, where one of the decisive battles of the world was fought, where American independence and the founding of this nation was made possible, plans are already being carried out which will suitably memorialize and interpret that pregnant field to the whole nation. There beside the stately Hudson, in the shadows of the Berkshires of New England and of the Adirondacks of upper New York, is a place where every American can reflect on the origins of his country, and view the ground on which a mighty event took place.”

— Arno B. Cammerer, NPS Director, Jan. 29, 1941

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Appendices

Appendix A: Record of Decision

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Final General Management Plan /
Final Environmental Impact Statement

Saratoga National Historical Park
Saratoga and Stillwater, New York

Summary

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91-190) and the regulations promulgated by the Council of Environmental Quality (40 CFR Part 1500), the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, has prepared this Record of Decision for the Final General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement for Saratoga National Historical Park, New York. The Record of Decision is a statement of the background of the project, the decision made, synopsis of the other alternatives considered, the basis for the decision, the environmentally preferable alternative, a summary of measures to minimize environmental harm, and an overview of the public involvement in the decision-making process.

Decision (Selected Action)

After thorough analysis and extensive public involvement, the National Park Service will implement Alternative D (the Preferred Alternative identified in the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements) to help guide management of Saratoga National Historical Park. Alternative D was selected because it supports the purpose and significance of the park, and minimizes impacts on the park's resources while providing for public use and enjoyment of those resources.

Alternative D: Focus on the Burgoyne Campaign seeks to improve visitor understanding of the events that led to the 1777 British surrender by providing a more complete and logical depiction of these events. This approach also includes — secondary to the strategic factors — interpretation of the efforts to commemorate the military events and opportunities to reflect on their meaning.

Additionally, Alternative D enables the park to expand its partnerships with other Burgoyne Campaign-related sites and regional entities in the Champlain-Hudson and Mohawk valleys.

Key objectives of Alternative D include:

- ⌘ Interpreting the logistics and military tactics of the battles, siege, and surrender within the broader context of the Burgoyne Campaign.
- ⌘ Suggesting, to the extent possible, the character of the battlefield and Victory Woods in 1777. In key areas, indicating the pattern and general character of open land and woodland, physically depicting the locations of battle-era structures, roads, and defensive positions, and portraying features characteristic of military activity.
- ⌘ Re-establishing views important to the interpretation of the battles.
- ⌘ Providing a tour sequence that unfolds in a logical fashion and that follows the progression of the battles, siege, and surrender, and enhancing public access to key historic sites, such as Bemis Heights.
- ⌘ Secondly to strategic factors, providing a battlefield experience that is contemplative in nature and that offers opportunities for quiet reflection. Such opportunities could include interpretation that embraces battle experiences from such varying perspectives as camp followers, American Indians, local farmers, women and others who were caught up in the struggles.
- ⌘ Rehabilitating and interpreting the character-defining landscape features of Victory Woods.
- ⌘ Encouraging alternate modes of park touring by making bicycles available to visitors (via concession or other method) at convenient locations within the park, extending the park's trail system to facilitate non-motorized access to interpretation, and exploring the feasibility of offering special interpretive tours using specifically designed vehicles that could transport a group of visitors (and their bikes) for ranger-led tours.

- ④ Providing orientation to the entire park at both the Battlefield Unit and the Old Saratoga Unit to enable visitors to receive an overview and orientation to the park at the outset of their visit, regardless of which park unit is their first point of arrival.
- ④ Providing orientation and interpretation at the Battlefield Unit at the existing visitor center and improving the Route 32 entrance to provide a more appropriate entry to the battlefield and the visitor center.
- ④ Providing orientation at the Old Saratoga Unit in a new facility developed at an appropriate location in Old Saratoga. This facility could include classroom and public assembly space, as well as a “showcase gallery” highlighting other sites of importance throughout the region. This facility would be sited and designed to allow for expansion as new opportunities and regional partnerships evolve.
- ④ Linking the Old Saratoga Unit sites with one another and thematically related sites outside of the park boundary via pedestrian, bicycle, and auto routes.
- ④ Interpreting the Saratoga Monument to portray the commemorative movement and return the landscape to reflect its original formal design.
- ④ Preserving the Schuyler House and utilizing a combination of historic furnishings and other interpretive media that best portrays the story of the Schuyler Family in Old Saratoga. Identifying and indicating locations of landscape features, such as the earlier Schuyler houses, outbuildings, quarters of the enslaved, gardens, and the canal to reflect the use of the site from 1720 (when the first Schuyler House was built) to 1837 (the year the Schuyler Family sold the property).
- ④ Expanding interpretation of the historic Champlain Canal.
- ④ Expanding partnerships to place the park in its broader historic context and to strengthen the park’s role in the regional initiatives of the Champlain-Hudson and Mohawk valleys.

Other Alternatives Considered

Three additional alternatives were analyzed for impacts on the environment and are summarized below. Alternative D was formed by combining elements of alternatives B and C.

Alternative A: Focus on Current Management Objectives allowed for incremental action toward existing objectives with minimum change to the park’s current management philosophy and physical conditions. This concept would have entailed no significant expansion of the park’s participation in regional initiatives over the current situation. Alternative A served as the “no-action” alternative required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Alternative B: Focus on the Battles, Siege, and Surrender concentrated on improving visitor understanding of the events that led to the 1777 British surrender at Saratoga by providing a more complete and logical depiction of these events. It rehabilitated key landscape features to help the visitor understand conditions faced by the armed forces and how landscape conditions were used and manipulated to serve tactical needs. This concept also enabled park staff to work with regional partners in developing outreach initiatives.

Alternative C: Focus on the Park as Memorial Grounds presented the park as a memorial landscape that had been commemorated in numerous ways over generations, from the erection of monuments, to the establishment of state and federal parkland, to contemporary efforts to link important sites through regional heritage initiatives. This approach preserved and enhanced interpretation of key landscape features to help the visitor understand the military events of 1777 and the efforts to commemorate those events. Moreover, this alternative envisioned the park as an important gateway to the regional initiatives of the Champlain-Hudson and Mohawk valleys.

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

The environmentally preferred alternative is defined by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) as the alternative that best meets the criteria or objectives set out in Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act.

The objectives are outlined as follows:

- ⌘ Fulfills the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.
- ⌘ Assures for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.
- ⌘ Attains the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences.
- ⌘ Preserves important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintains, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice.
- ⌘ Achieves a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities.
- ⌘ Enhances the quality of renewable resources and approaches the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

The environmentally preferred alternative is the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it is the alternative that best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources. Alternative D was selected as the environmentally preferred alternative.

Decision Rationale

Summary of Major Applicable Laws and Policies

The major federal laws and policies that apply to federal agency actions in the General Management Plan are the National Park Service Organic Act and General Authorities Act, the public laws creating and augmenting Saratoga National Historical Park, the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, the National Environmental Policy Act, and related provisions of the National Park Service *Management Policies 2001*. The management actions selected comply with the requirements of federal law, including those statutes listed above.

The provisions of the National Park Service Organic Act and the National Park Service General Authorities Act, as amended, provide the most important statutory directive for the National Park Service. The Organic Act requires that park resources and values be managed in a manner that will leave them unimpaired for future generations. The General Authorities Act prohibits managing units of the National Park System in derogation of the values and purposes for which the various areas have been established, except as Congress may directly and specifically provide. The National Park Service considers the two mandates (no impairment, no derogation) as defining a single standard for the management of the National Park System.

National Park Service *Management Policies 2001* provides guidance for interpreting the National Park Service Organic Act and the amendments to the General Authorities Act. Generally, these two provisions direct the Secretary of the Interior to manage parks for conservation purposes and public enjoyment without impairment. The mandate to conserve park resources and values is separate from the prohibition on impairment. The conservation mandate, thus, applies even when there is no risk that park resources or values may be impaired.

Providing opportunities for public enjoyment of park resources and values to the people of the United States is a fundamental part of the National Park Service mission. This includes people who directly experience parks and those who appreciate them from afar. It also includes deriving benefit and inspiration from parks. Congress has provided that when there is a conflict between conserving resources and values and providing for enjoyment of them, conservation is to be predominant.

Although park managers must seek ways to avoid or minimize impacts on park resources and values, they have the discretion to allow impacts when necessary to fulfill the purposes of the park. This discretion exists, however, only so long as the impact does not constitute an impairment of the affected resources or values. The sole exception is an activity specifically mandated by Congress that would cause an impairment or derogation.

Methodology for Analyzing Impacts

The potential impacts of the alternatives were evaluated and an analysis of impacts was included in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The planning team based the impact analysis and conclusions largely on the review of existing research and studies, information provided by experts in the National Park Service and other agencies and organizations, and the professional judgment of the staff of Saratoga National Historical Park. Where necessary and appropriate in all the alternatives, the planning team proposed mitigating measures to minimize or avoid impacts.

Effects were categorized as direct, indirect, or cumulative. Direct effects are caused by an action and occur at the same time and place as the action. Indirect effects are caused by the action and occur later or farther away, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Cumulative effects are the impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such other action. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a period of time. The analysis of individual actions included identification and characterization of impacts. Characterization included a discussion of the type, duration and intensity of impact.

In the impact analysis, cultural resources consist of historic and designed landscapes, historic buildings and structures, monuments, archeological sites and resources, collections and archives, and associated sites outside of park boundaries.

The impact topic of natural resources included discussions of the effects on the integrity of natural systems and features, including soils, topography, vegetation, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and water resources, wetlands, and floodplain. To conduct the analysis, research reports were consulted and information on known resources was compiled. Where possible, locations of sensitive resources were compared with the locations of proposed developments and modifications. The analysis was qualitative in nature. Predictions about short-term and long-term site impacts were

based on previous studies and in consultation with subject-matter experts.

Discussions of the visitor experience covered the effects on visitors' ability to experience the park's primary resources and their setting and to access educational and interpretive opportunities. Information gathered in a visitor use survey was used along with public input during the planning process to evaluate the potential impacts of each alternative on visitors.

Discussions of impacts on park operations focused on circulation and access, facilities, staffing and volunteers, and fee collection. The discussion of socioeconomic effects consisted of the effects of each alternative on the local and regional economy.

After a review of potential impacts, the team concluded that Alternative D best protects contributing resources, while enhancing public access to those resources. Overall, Alternative D provides the greatest number of beneficial impacts in comparison to the other alternatives.

The following set of tables provides a summary of the impact analysis that led the team to its conclusion that Alternative D is the environmentally preferred alternative, as well as the selected action. Table 1 outlines the criteria used to define the impact intensities associated with resource types. Tables 2 through 5 indicate, for each alternative, the frequency, intensity, and duration of potential impacts on park resource types. It should be noted that the following tables address impacts and not findings of effect in the context of 106 compliance, as such effects will be determined through continued 106 consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer on specific actions, as outlined on page 210 in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Table 1: Criteria for Impact Intensities

	Natural Resources	Threatened and Endangered Species	Cultural Resources	Visitor Experience	Park Operations	Socioeconomic Resources
Negligible	Impact localized and not detectable, or at lowest levels of detection	Change in a population or individuals of a species; consequences to population not measurable or perceptible; or other changes not measurable or perceptible	Impact barely perceptible and not measurable; confined to small areas or affecting a single contributing element of a larger national register district with low data potential	Impact barely detectable, not in primary resource areas or would occasionally affect a few visitors	Impact not detectable, no discernible effect on ability to provide services, to manage resources, or to operate the park	Impact not detectable, no discernible effect on socioeconomic environment
Minor	Impact localized and slightly detectable but would not affect overall structure of any natural community	Change in a population or individuals of a species, if measurable, would be small and localized, or other changes would be slight but detectable	Impact perceptible and measurable, but would remain localized; affecting a single contributing element of a larger national register district with low to moderate data potential, or would not affect character-defining features of a national register eligible or listed property	Impact slight but detectable, not in primary resource areas or would affect few visitors	Impact slightly detectable but would not obstruct or improve overall ability to provide services, to manage resources, or to operate the park	Impact slightly detectable but would not affect overall socioeconomic environment
Moderate	Impact clearly detectable; could affect individual species, communities, or natural processes appreciably	Change in a population or individuals of a species measurable but localized	Impact sufficient to change a character-defining feature but would not diminish resource's integrity enough to jeopardize its national register eligibility, or it generally would involve a single or small group of contributing elements with moderate to high data potential	Impact readily apparent, somewhat adverse or somewhat beneficial, in primary resource areas or would affect many visitors	Impact clearly detectable and could appreciably obstruct or improve the ability to provide services, to manage resources, and/or to operate the park	Impact clearly detectable and could have an appreciable effect on the socioeconomic environment
Major	Impact highly noticeable and would substantially influence natural resources, e.g. individuals or groups of species, communities, or natural processes	Change in a population or individuals of a species measurable and would result in permanent consequence to the population	Substantial, highly noticeable change in character-defining features would diminish resource's integrity so much that it would no longer be eligible for national register listing, or it would involve a large group of contributing elements or individually significant properties with exceptional data potential	Effect severely adverse or exceptionally beneficial, in primary resource areas, or would affect most of visitors	Impact would have a substantial, highly noticeable, potentially permanent influence on the ability to provide services, to manage resources, or to operate the park	Impact would have a substantial, highly noticeable influence on socioeconomic environment

Table 2: Summary of Impacts Associated with Alternative A

Impact Topic	Long-term Impacts=X				Short-term Impacts=(x)			
	Beneficial				Adverse			
CULTURAL RESOURCES	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
HISTORIC AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES		X		X				
ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES			X				X	
COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES		X						
NATURAL RESOURCES	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
SOILS					(x)	(x)		
TOPOGRAPHY					X	X		
VEGETATION	X		X		X			
WILDLIFE	X	X	X				X	
THREATENED / ENDANGERED SPECIES		X				X		
WATER RESOURCES					(x)			
VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
ORIENTATION		X	XX				X	
INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES	X	X	XXX				X	
VISITATION	(x)							
PARK OPERATIONS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
CIRCULATION AND ACCESS		X	X		X			
FACILITIES					X	X	X	
STAFFING AND VOLUNTEERS			X				X	
FEE COLLECTION		X						
SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
LOCAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMY	X							
TOTALS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
	4LT 1ST	8LT	10LT	1LT	4LT 2ST	3LT 1ST	6LT	0

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Table 3: Summary of Impacts Associated with Alternative B

Impact Topic	Long-term Impacts=X				Short-term Impacts=(x)			
	Beneficial				Adverse			
CULTURAL RESOURCES	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
HISTORIC AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES			X	XX				
HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES					(x)			
ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES			X		X		X	
COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES		X						
ASSOCIATED SITES OUTSIDE BOUNDARY		X						
NATURAL RESOURCES	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
SOILS					(x)	(x)		
TOPOGRAPHY					X	X		
VEGETATION	X		X		X			
WILDLIFE	X	X	X				X	
THREATENED / ENDANGERED SPECIES		X				X		
WATER RESOURCES					(xxx)			
VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
ORIENTATION			XX	XXX				
INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES			XXXX	XXXXX			X	
VISITATION	(x)	XXX						
PARK OPERATIONS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
CIRCULATION AND ACCESS			XXX	X	X			
FACILITIES					X			
STAFFING AND VOLUNTEERS				X		X		
FEE COLLECTION		X						
SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
LOCAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMY		X						
CUMULATIVE IMPACT	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
		X						
TOTALS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
	2LT 1ST	10LT	13LT	12LT	5LT 4ST	3LT 1ST	3LT	0

Table 4: Summary of Impacts Associated with Alternative C

Impact Topic	Long-term Impacts=X				Short-term Impacts=(x)			
	Beneficial				Adverse			
CULTURAL RESOURCES	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
HISTORIC AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES		X	XX					
HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		X			(x)			
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES	X				X			
COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES		X						
ASSOCIATED SITES OUTSIDE BOUNDARY		X						
NATURAL RESOURCES	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
SOILS					(x)(x)			
TOPOGRAPHY					XX			
VEGETATION	XX	X			X			
WILDLIFE	X	XX				XX		
THREATENED / ENDANGERED SPECIES		X				X		
WATER RESOURCES					(x)(x)(x)			
VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
ORIENTATION				XXXX				
INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES			XXXX	XXXXXX				
VISITATION	(x)		XXX					
PARK OPERATIONS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
CIRCULATION AND ACCESS			XX	XX				
FACILITIES				X		X		
STAFFING AND VOLUNTEERS				X		X		
FEE COLLECTION		X						
SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
LOCAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMY			X					
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
			X					
TOTALS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
	4LT	9LT	13LT	13LT	3LT	5LT	0	0
	1ST				6ST			

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Table 5: Summary of Impacts Associated with Alternative D

Impact Topic	Long-term Impacts=X				Short-term Impacts=(x)			
	Beneficial				Adverse			
CULTURAL RESOURCES	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
HISTORIC AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES			XX	XX				
HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES		X			(x)			
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES			X		X		X	
COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES		X						
ASSOCIATED SITES OUTSIDE BOUNDARY		X						
NATURAL RESOURCES	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
SOILS					(x)(x)			
TOPOGRAPHY					XX			
VEGETATION	X		X		X			
WILDLIFE	X	X	X			X	X	
THREATENED / ENDANGERED SPECIES		X				X		
WATER RESOURCES					(x)(x)(x)			
VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
ORIENTATION			XX	XXXX				
INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES			XXXX	XXXXXX				
VISITATION	(x)	XX	XX					
PARK OPERATIONS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
CIRCULATION AND ACCESS			XX	XXX	X			
FACILITIES				X		X		
STAFFING AND VOLUNTEERS				X		X		
FEE COLLECTION		X						
SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
LOCAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMY			X					
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
		X						
TOTALS	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.	Neg.	Min.	Mod.	Maj.
	2LT	9LT	16LT	17LT	3LT	6LT	2LT	0
	1ST				4ST	2ST		

Measures to Minimize Environmental Harm

The National Park Service has investigated all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental impacts that could result from implementation of the selected action. Alternative D incorporates mitigation measures to minimize and offset potential impacts which are presented in detail in the Draft General Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Monitoring and enforcement programs will oversee the implementation of mitigation measures. These programs will ensure compliance monitoring; biological and cultural resource protection, including archeological resource protection; pollution prevention measures; and visitor safety and education.

Finding on Impairment of Park Resources and Values

National Park Service *Management Policies 2001* requires analysis of potential effects to determine whether the actions would impair park resources. The National Park Service has determined that implementation of Alternative D, the Preferred Alternative, will not constitute impairment of Saratoga National Historical Park resources and values. The Preferred Alternative will have beneficial long-term effects on park resources ranging from negligible to major. With implementation of Alternative D, negative impacts could potentially occur to archeological sites, topography, soils, and woodland species due to modification of the park's forest /field configuration. The predicted impacts would be at acceptable levels, ranging from negligible to moderate, and could be mitigated through management actions. As with other specific actions proposed in the plan, the National Park Service will continue to consult with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer on the modification of the park's forest / field configuration. Furthermore, it has been determined that Alternative D will not significantly impact a resource or value whose conservation is 1) necessary to fulfill specific legislative purposes; 2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or 3) identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant National Park Service planning document.

Consultation

Consultation and coordination with appropriate federal and state agencies were conducted throughout the preparation of the General Management Plan. Regarding historic properties of significance to Indian tribes, consultation with the Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohican Indians was initiated in February 2001 and continued throughout the planning process via mailings of newsletters, the draft plan, and the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Regarding cultural resources, consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer was initiated in January 2001 and continued throughout the process via mailings of newsletters, an advance copy of the draft plan, the actual draft plan, and the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The State Historic Preservation Officer responded with formal comments on the draft plan and concluded that the National Park Service made a convincing case for the selection of Alternative D as the Preferred Alternative. The National Park Service will continue to consult with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer on specific actions as the plan is implemented.

Description of Public Involvement in the Decision-Making Process

Public scoping for the plan was initiated in March 2000 when the planning team held two public sessions. At these meetings, team members discussed the purpose and significance statements and the park's goals with the participants. Also in March 2000, the team invited over 30 scholars and resource specialists to define the park's interpretive themes.

The team followed the scoping sessions with a newsletter in August 2000, which highlighted comments received from the public and reported on the status of planning. The newsletter was distributed to over 700 people and was also made available on the park's website.

The team then developed three alternatives, which, along with the interpretive themes, were presented in the second newsletter, published in the autumn of 2001. This newsletter was distributed to over 1,000 people and was posted on the park's website.

In addition to publishing the newsletter, the planning team sought public input at three meetings with various stakeholder groups. In July 2001, the team presented the preliminary alternatives to area planners and to local and county officials. In October 2001, stakeholders provided input at a meeting that focused on treatment of the Schuyler Estate. A meeting in April 2002 addressed the feasibility of developing a regional visitor center in Old Saratoga. Throughout the process, the superintendent kept local, county, and state officials informed on the progress of the plan, and consulted with them on specific issues.

Input from these sources made it apparent that a new alternative, combining favored elements of the initial concepts, was desirable. In response, the planning team developed “Alternative D,” as the Preferred Alternative.

Alternative D was highlighted in the Draft General Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement, made available for a 60-day public review period starting in January 2004. Some 2000 draft plan summary newsletters were distributed. The full draft plan was distributed to a list of nearly 60 recipients, which included the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the New York State Historic Preservation Officer, the Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, and other agencies and organizations. Both the summary newsletter and the full draft plan were made available on the Internet and at area libraries. On January 22, 2004, the team held a public open house at the park visitor center, which was attended by some 45 people. Over the course of the public comment period, a total of 32 written comments were received. The team carefully reviewed all responses and incorporated substantive comments in the Final General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement.

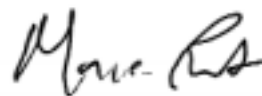
The consensus of the public comment period was that National Park Service was pursuing the correct path for the park in Alternative D, the Preferred Alternative. Comments from individuals and public agencies did not require the National Park Service to add other alternatives, significantly alter existing alternatives, or make changes to the impact analysis of the effects of any alternative. Thus, an abbreviated

format was used for the responses to comments in the final Environmental Impact Statement, in compliance with the 1978 implementing regulations (40 CFR 1503.4[c]) for the National Environmental Policy Act. In August 2004, the abbreviated Final Environmental Impact Statement was made available to the public for a 30-day “no-action period,” which concluded on September 2, 2004. The Final Environmental Impact Statement was distributed to a list of nearly 100 recipients, which included the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the New York State Historic Preservation Officer, the Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, and other agencies, organizations, officials, and individuals.

Conclusion

Alternative D, the selected action, provides the most comprehensive and proactive strategy among the alternatives considered for meeting the National Park Service’s purposes, goals, and objectives for managing Saratoga National Historical Park in accordance with Congressional direction, federal laws, and National Park Service Management Policies. The selection of Alternative D, as reflected by the analysis contained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement would not result in the impairment of park resources or values and would allow the National Park Service to conserve park resources and provide for their enjoyment by these and future generations.

Approved:



Marie Rust
Regional Director
Northeast Region
National Park Service

Date: September 23, 2004

Appendix B: Legislation

b. Calaveras National Historical Park Project

Establishment of park authorized.....	Ant. of June 1, 1923	Page 111
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An Act To provide for the creation of the Saratoga National Historical Park in the State of New York and for other purposes, approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 608)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to all the lands, structures, and other property in the area at Saratoga, New York, wherein was fought the Battle of Saratoga during the war of the Revolution, shall have been vested in the United States, such area shall be, and it is hereby established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be known as the Saratoga National Historical Park: Provided, That such area shall include that part of the Saratoga Battlefield now belonging to the State of New York and any additional lands in the immediate vicinity thereof which the Secretary of the Interior may, within six months after the approval of this Act, designate as necessary or desirable for the purposes of this Act.

(16 U.S.C. sec. 1591)

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said historical park as designated and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase of maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands acquired to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. Provided, That he may acquire on behalf of the United States, out of any donated funds, no purchase when purchaseable at prices deemed by him reasonable, otherwise by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1960, such tracts of land within the said historical park as may be necessary for the completion thereof.

118 U.S.C. ann. 1964, §

SEC. 2. That the administration, maintenance, and development of the aforesaid national historical park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 31, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended, 16 U.S.C. sec. 150b.

An Act To establish the Saratoga National Historical Park, in the State of New York, from the lands that have been acquired by the Federal Government for that purpose pursuant to the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 608), and for other purposes, approved June 22, 1948 (52 Stat. 570)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of completing the establishment of Saratoga National Historical Park, and to provide adequately for its future development, all lands and other property which have been acquired by the Federal Government pursuant to the Saratoga National Historical Park Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 608) (16 U.S.C., secs. 150-150h), are hereby established as the Saratoga National Historical Park, and shall be administered as provided in section 3 of that Act. (16 U.S.C. § 150c.)

Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y.
Establishment

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III. NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS—SARATOGA

Acquisition of
Gen. Philip
Schuyler Man-
sion property

52 STAT. 609.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept all or any portion of the General Philip Schuyler Mansion property, real and personal, situated at Schuylerville, New York, comprising approximately fifty acres, and also donations of additional land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property in Saratoga County. The authority to acquire property, contained in section 2 of the Act of June 1, 1938, may be utilized by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the purposes of this Act. These properties, upon acquisition by the United States, shall become a part of Saratoga National Historical Park, the total area of which, however, shall not exceed five thousand five hundred acres. (16 U.S.C. § 150d.)

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS

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12. Saratoga

PUBLIC LAW 96-199 MAR. 5, 1980

94 STAT. 67

Public Law 96-199
96th Congress

An Act

To establish the Channel Islands National Park, and for other purposes.

Mar. 5, 1980

[H.R. 3757]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

National Parks
and Recreation
Act of 1978,
amendment

TITLE I

94 STAT. 71
16 USC 1066

SEC. 115. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to revise the boundary of the Saratoga National Historic Park to add approximately one hundred and forty-seven acres.

(b) For the purposes of acquiring land and interest in land added to the unit referred to in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund such sums as may be necessary but not to exceed \$74,000 for Saratoga National Historic Park.

Appropriation
authorization

Approved March 5, 1980.

94 STAT. 77

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RELEVANT HISTORY

HOUSE REPORTS, No. 564 (96th Cong., 1st Sess., on Interior and Insular Affairs, No. 564, H. R. 3757, 96th Cong., 1st Sess., on Interior and Insular Affairs, and No. 98162, P. H. 1, accompanying H. R. 3757 (General on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

SENATE REPORT, No. 681 (96th Cong., 1st Sess., on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Vol. 123 (1978), May 7, considered and passed House.

Vol. 126 (1980), Feb. 18, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Feb. 20, House concurred by Senate amendments.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS.

Vol. 16, No. 10 (1980), Mar. 5, Presidential statement.

Public Law 97-460
97th Congress
An Act

<div>Jan. 12, 1983</div> <div>96 STAT. 2520</div>	<div>To revise the boundaries of the Saratoga National Historical Park in the State of New York, and for other purposes.</div>
<div>Saratoga National Historical Park, N.Y.</div> <div>Boundary revision.</div> <div>16 USC 1580.</div>	<div><i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i></div> <div>SECTION 1. In order to preserve certain lands historically associated with the Battle of Saratoga and to facilitate the administration and interpretation of the Saratoga National Historical Park (hereinafter in this Act referred to as 'the park'), the boundary of the park is hereby revised to include the area generally depicted on the map entitled "Saratoga National Historical Park" numbered 80.001, and dated March 23, 1979.</div>
<div>Land acquisition.</div> <div>16 USC 1589g</div>	<div>SER. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) within the boundary of the park, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary"), is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Except for the tract identified on the aforesaid map as tract number 01-132, which was authorized to be acquired by section 115 of the Act of March 3, 1960 (94 Stat. 711) the Secretary may not acquire (except by donation) fee simple title to those lands depicted on the map as proposed for less than fee acquisition. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.</div>
<div>16 USC 159e</div>	<div>(b)(1) Appropriated funds may not be used to acquire lands or interests therein within the park without the consent of the owner except when: (A) the Secretary determines that such owner is subjecting, or is about to subject, the property to actions which would significantly degrade its value as a component of the park; or (B) the owner fails to comply with the provisions of paragraph (2).</div>
<div>Land transfer.</div>	<div>The Secretary shall immediately notify the owner in writing of any determination under subparagraph (A). If the owner immediately ceases the activity subject to such notification, the Secretary shall attempt to negotiate a mutually satisfactory solution prior to exercising any authority provided by subsection (a) of this section. (2) If an owner of lands or interests therein within the park intends to transfer any such lands or interest to persons other than the owner's immediate family, the owner shall notify the Secretary in writing of such intention. Within forty-five days after receipt of such notice, the Secretary shall respond in writing as to his interest in exercising a right of first refusal to purchase fee title or lesser</div>

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS

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PUBLIC LAW 97-460—JAN. 12, 1983

96 STAT. 2520

interests. If, within such forty-five days, the Secretary declines to respond in writing or expresses no interest in exercising such right, the owner may proceed to transfer such interests. If the Secretary responds in writing within such forty-five days and expresses an interest and intention to exercise a right of first refusal, the Secretary shall initiate an action to exercise such right within ninety days after the date of the Secretary's response. If the Secretary fails to initiate action to exercise such right within such ninety days, the owner may proceed to otherwise transfer such interests. As used in this subsection with respect to a property owner, the term "immediate family" means the spouse, brother, sister, parent, or child of such property owner. Such term includes a person bearing such relationships through adoption and a stepchild shall be treated as a natural born child for purposes of determining such relationship.

96 STAT. 2521

"Immediate family"

(c) Subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to tract number 01-142.

(d) When an owner of property within the park desires to take an action with respect to his property, he shall request, in writing, a prompt written determination from the Secretary as to the likelihood of such action provoking a determination by the Secretary under the provisions of subsection (b)(1)(A). The Secretary is thereupon directed to promptly issue such owner a certificate of exemption from condemnation for such actions proposed by the owner which the Secretary determines to be compatible with the purposes of the park.

Certificate of exemption.

(e)(1) An owner of improved property which is used solely for noncommercial residential purposes, or for commercial agricultural purposes found to be compatible with the General Management Plan, on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may retain, as a condition of such an acquisition, a right of use and occupancy of the property for such residential or agricultural purposes. The right retained may be for a definite term which shall not exceed twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value, of the term retained by the owner.

Right of use and occupancy.

Fair market value

(2) Except for tract number 01-142, paragraph (1) shall not apply to property which the Secretary determines to be necessary for the purposes of administration, development, access, or public use.

(3) Any owner of lands or interests therein within the park who desires to have such lands or interests acquired by the Secretary may notify the Secretary in writing of such desire. It is the intention of the Congress that, upon receipt of such notification and on the condition that such acquisition will transpire at fair market value and in accordance with other conditions acceptable to the Secretary, the Secretary shall endeavor to acquire such lands or interest therein within six months of the date of receipt of such notice from the owner.

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NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

96 STAT. 2522

PUBLIC LAW 97-460 (JAN. 12, 1983)

SEC. 3. Section 2 of the Act approved June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 571; 16 U.S.C. 153d), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept all or any portion of the General Philip Schuyler Mansion property, real and personal, situated at Schuylerville, New York, comprising approximately fifty acres."

Appropriation
authorization.
16 USC 159f
note.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated after October 1, 1983, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$1,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests therein, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved January 12, 1983.

--- LEGISLATIVE HISTORY ---
 HOUSE REPORT No. 97-926 [Com. on Interior and Insular Affairs]
 SENATE REPORT No. 97-424 [Com. on Energy and Natural Resources]
 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 128 (1982)
 June 18, considered and passed Senate.
 Dec. 1, considered and passed House amended.
 Dec. 21, Senate concurred in House amendment.

Appendix C: Proposals Eliminated from Further Consideration

During the course of the planning process, the team considered several proposals that were not advanced. The following section summarizes these proposals and the reasons why they were eliminated from further consideration.

Expanding Park Boundaries to Include Associated Sites

The planning team considered a proposal to expand the park boundaries to embrace the Marshall House, the Field of Grounded Arms, the Sword Surrender Site, the Swords House site, and the Dirck Swart House site. The boundary expansion would have allowed the National Park Service to spend federal funds on physical improvements to these properties and would have afforded these properties an increased level of protection and interpretation. The planning team eliminated this proposal from further consideration because an evaluation indicated that none of the properties possess the level of integrity the National Park Service requires for inclusion within the park system.

Developing New Visitor Center in the Southern Portion of the Park

The planning team considered a proposal to develop a new visitor center near the old Route 32 roadbed by the southern park boundary. The new visitor center would have allowed visitors to begin their park experience closer to Bemis Heights and Gates's Headquarters, and to follow the progression of military events in a logical fashion from south to north. Implementation of this proposal would have required the park to either remove the existing visitor center or maintain and operate two major facilities on the battlefield: the existing visitor center and the new visitor center. The planning team eliminated this proposal from further consideration because it felt that removing the existing visitor center could not be justified. The location for the existing visitor center was chosen by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and as such, possesses importance in its own right.

Conversely, the planning team felt that retaining the existing visitor center and thereby operating two visitor facilities on the battlefield could not be justified, given the greater need for visitor facilities in Old Saratoga.

Restoring the Schuyler House to Its 1777 Appearance

The planning team considered a proposal to restore the Schuyler House to its 1777 appearance. The restoration would have enabled visitors to see what the Schuyler House looked like closer to the time of the surrender, when it was occupied by General Philip Schuyler. At present the house more closely resembles its appearance after Schuyler made significant alterations to the structure in preparation for its occupancy by his son, John Bradstreet Schuyler. The planning team eliminated this proposal from further consideration because the restoration, although technically feasible, would have been extremely costly and destructive to historic fabric without providing significantly greater interpretive opportunities.

Using the Schuyler House as a Visitor Contact Station

The planning team considered a proposal to adaptively reuse the Schuyler House for a contemporary visitor contact station. The adaptive reuse would have enabled the National Park Service to develop a visitor contact station without having to build a new building or substantially alter an existing structure. The planning team eliminated this proposal from further consideration because the adaptive reuse of the structure for a visitor contact station would have diminished the National Park Service's ability to interpret the structure and its association with General Philip Schuyler. Additionally, such a use could have placed the historic fabric under additional stress.

Developing an Alternative Based on Recreational Use of the Park

At the outset of the planning process, the planning team considered developing an alternative that would have been based on fuller exploitation of the

recreational potential of the park. This alternative would have focused on the enhancement and expansion of the park's recreational facilities. The planning team eliminated this concept from further consideration because it would not have supported the basic purpose of the park, which is to preserve, protect, and interpret the sites associated with the 1777 battles, siege, and surrender of the British forces at Saratoga.

Appendix D: Research Requirements

The National Park Service seeks to make the best resource decisions possible within its budgetary constraints. The tools it uses to do this are professional assessments, research, inventories, monitoring, planning, and environmental compliance.

The following studies were conducted to support decision-making for the general management plan:

Adjacent Lands Viewshed Analysis

- Identifies areas that are visible within and beyond park boundaries from key interpretive park locations.

Archeological Overview and Assessment

- Provides an overview and compendium of existing archeology research.

Champlain Canal Preliminary Evaluation

- Evaluates extant segments of the Champlain Canal found in the park, particularly in terms of integrity.

Collections Management Plan Update

- Describes the status of the park's collection and recommends specific actions to improve care. Includes findings and recommendations.

Cultural Landscape Inventory

- Provides baseline cultural landscape data for Schuyler Estate and Saratoga Monument.

Cultural Landscape Report

- Synthesizes and expands upon existing research on the battlefield's cultural landscape. Documents the history of the landscape and includes 1777, 1877, 1927 period plans of the battlefield.

National Wetland Inventory

- Identifies wetlands within the park.

Orthophotography

- Creates digital orthophotos for park and environs.

Schuyler House Interior Treatment Assessment

- Summarizes and analyzes past research efforts and sources available to inform the interior treatment of the Schuyler House.

Schuyler House Historic Structures Report

- Traces changes made to the Schuyler House over time. Synthesizes existing information and updates it to reflect current scholarship.

Victory Woods Site Reconnaissance

- Evaluates significance of Victory Woods.

Visitor Use Survey

- Conducted in the summer of 2001 to assess visitor use, attitudes, perceptions, and demographics.

To implement the proposals outlined in this plan, park managers may undertake the following:

- Work with partners to define and protect critical park viewsheds as well as the park's historic setting.
- Prepare natural and cultural resource management plans as needed, including a multidisciplinary cultural landscape treatment plan.
- Undertake biological/natural science research, as needed.
- Complete ongoing archeological inventories, the Archeological Research Plan, and undertake archeological research to support interpretation and resource protection.
- Complete a historic resource study, plus historical studies for specific park cultural resources, as needed.
- Update the National Register nomination for the park to include all applicable resources.
- Prepare implementation and design plans, as needed.
- Update a Scope of Collections Statement.
- Update and maintain all museum records, per recommendations of the Collections Management Plan Update of 2000.
- Undertake experimental forestry programs to determine effective reforestation methods in support of cultural landscape objectives.

- ④ Implement a long-term inventory and monitoring program for cultural and natural resources that sets criteria for levels of acceptable change and monitors resource conditions to determine if these levels have been met or exceeded. Examples of subjects that may be monitored include:
 - The composition of woodland, shrub layers, and soils to help determine why forest regeneration has slowed in certain areas of the park.
 - Groundwater and surface water quality, as outlined in the park's Water Resources Management Plan.
 - Soil erosion, to detect rates of acceleration.
 - Air quality, to identify pollution sources and to enable managers to take measures in collaboration with other regional and national authorities.
 - Known sites containing hazardous materials as required by law and regulation.
- Effects of prescribed fire management program on cultural and natural resources.
- Known archeological sites to determine if resource damage or degradation is occurring.
- Environmental conditions, such as relative humidity fluctuations, in historic structures.
- Resource and social conditions defined as indicators for carrying capacity standards.

Appendix E: Laws, Policies, and Mandates

As a unit of the national park system, the management of Saratoga National Historical Park is guided by the 1916 Organic Act (which created the National Park Service); the General Authorities Act of 1970; the act of March 27, 1978, relating to the management of the national park system; and other applicable federal laws and regulations, such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. Actions are also guided by the National Park Service Management Policies and the park's legislation (see Appendix B). The applicable laws, regulations, and policies most pertinent to the planning and management of the park are described below. Saratoga National Historical Park must be managed in accordance with these laws and policies regardless of which alternative was chosen as the final plan.

Natural Resource Management Requirements

Air Quality

The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) requires federal land managers to protect air quality, and National Park Service Management Policies address the need to analyze air quality during park planning. States are responsible for the attainment and maintenance of national ambient air quality standards developed by the Environmental Protection Agency. Three air quality classes are established for national park areas. Saratoga National Historical Park is in a Class II area, meaning that the state may permit a moderate amount of new air pollution, as long as neither ambient air quality standards, nor the maximum allowable increases over established baseline concentrations are exceeded. Saratoga County complies with national ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, particulate matter, and lead, but is in marginal non-attainment for ozone.

Water Resources, Floodplain, and Wetlands

Current laws and policies are in effect for the protection of water resources, including the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; the Clean

Water Act of 1977; the Water Quality Act of 1987; Executive Order 11988: "Floodplain Management;" and Executive Order 11990: "Protection of Wetlands." The laws and mandates require that: (1) surface water and groundwater be restored or enhanced; (2) National Park Service and its permitted programs and facilities be maintained and operated to avoid pollution of surface water and groundwater; (3) natural floodplain values be preserved or restored; (4) the natural and beneficial values of wetlands be preserved and enhanced; and (5) long-term and short-term environmental effects associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains be avoided.

Species of Special Concern

Current laws and policies are in effect for the protection of species of special concern, including the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and National Park Service policies on invasive species. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires that when a project or proposal by a federal agency has the potential to impact a known candidate, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species, that agency must enter into formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. National Park Service management policies direct the National Park Service to give the same level of protection to state-listed species as is given to federally listed species. The laws and policies require that federally listed and state-listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats be sustained and that populations of native species that have been severely reduced in or extirpated from the park be restored where feasible and sustainable. Although no federally listed species are known to occupy the park, several state-listed species, largely grassland bird species, are known to occupy Saratoga National Historical Park.

Wildland Fire

Current laws and policies in effect regarding fire management require that all fires burning in natural or landscaped vegetation in parks be classified as either wildland fires or prescribed fires. All wildland fires are to be effectively managed, considering resource values to be protected and firefighter and public safety, using the full range of strategic and

tactical operations as described in the park's approved fire management plan. Prescribed fires are those fires ignited by park managers to achieve resource objectives and are to include monitoring programs to provide information on whether specified objectives are met.

Natural Lightscapes or Night Sky

Natural lightscapes are considered natural resources that exist in the absence of human-caused light. They vary with geographic location and season. The National Park Service management guidelines recognize that night sky and darkness are components of the overall visitor experience at a national park. Agency guidelines direct the National Park Service to cooperate with park neighbors and local government agencies to minimize the intrusion of artificial light into the night scene.

Natural Sounds

The natural ambient soundscape is the aggregate of all natural sounds that occur, together with the physical capacity for transmitting sounds. Natural sounds occur within and beyond the range of human hearing and can be transmitted through air, water, or solid materials. According to visitor studies done at the park in 1995 and 2001, a considerable number of visitors expressed appreciation for the quiet and serenity that they were able to experience at the battlefield. Mandates and policies require the National Park Service to preserve the natural ambient soundscapes, restore degraded soundscapes to the natural ambient condition wherever possible, and protect natural soundscapes from degradation due to human-caused noise. Disruptions from recreational uses are to be managed to provide a high-quality visitor experience in an effort to preserve or restore the natural quiet and natural sounds.

Cultural Resource Management Requirements

All cultural management activities are guided by DO-28, the National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline.

Archeological Resources

Laws and policies in effect for the protection of archeological resources include National Park Service Management Policies, The National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593: "Archeological Resources Protection Act," and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. The laws and policies require that archeological sites be identified and inventoried and their significance determined and documented. Archeological sites are to be protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable. When disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, the site is to be professionally documented and salvaged in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and American Indian tribes.

Ethnographic Resources

Certain contemporary American Indian and other communities are permitted by law, regulation, or policy to pursue customary religious, subsistence, and other cultural uses of National Park system resources with which they are traditionally associated. To the extent permitted by law, the National Park Service will take care to protect resources in a way that will accommodate their religious value. All agencies, including the National Park Service, are required to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sacred sites. Other federal agencies, state and local governments, potentially affected American Indian and other communities, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are to be given opportunities to become informed about and comment on anticipated National Park Service actions at the earliest

practicable time. All agencies are required to consult with tribal governments before taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments.

Historic Resources

Numerous laws and policies are in effect for the protection of historic resources, including the National Historic Preservation Act, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The laws and policies require that historic resources be inventoried and their significance and integrity evaluated under National Register of Historic Places criteria. The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing on the National Register are to be protected in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.

Park Operations Requirements

Accessibility

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and federal guidelines published in accordance with Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 define specific access requirements for persons with disabilities to parking facilities, pathways, and buildings. The accessibility requirements apply to government facilities (Title II) and to private entities that provide public accommodations (Title III). Accordingly, park managers are to strive to ensure that disabled persons are afforded experiences and opportunities with other visitors to the greatest extent practicable. Special, separate, or alternative facilities, programs, or services are to be provided only when existing ones cannot reasonably be made accessible.

Sustainable Design/Development

Sustainability can be described as the result achieved by managing national parks in ways that do not compromise the environment or its capacity to provide for future generations. Federal laws, executive orders, and executive memoranda, including Executive Order 13123: "Greening the

Government through Efficient Energy Management," Executive Order 13101: "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition," and the National Park Service Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design, require park managers to reduce impacts of federal government activities on the environment.

The National Park Service Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design direct the National Park Service management philosophy. Sustainability principles have been developed and are followed for interpretation, natural resources, cultural resources, site design, building design, energy management, water supply, waste prevention, and facility maintenance and operations. The National Park Service strives to reduce energy costs, eliminate waste, and conserve energy resources by using energy-efficient and cost-effective technology. Park managers also strive to incorporate energy efficiency into the decision-making process during the design and acquisition of buildings, facilities, and transportation systems.

Rights-of-Way and Telecommunication Infrastructure

Laws and policies are in effect in regard to telecommunication infrastructure. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 directs all federal agencies to assist in the national goal of achieving a seamless telecommunications system throughout the United States by accommodating requests by telecommunication companies for the use of property, rights-of-way, and easements to the extent allowable under each agency's mission. The National Park Service is legally obligated to permit telecommunication infrastructure in the parks if such facilities can be structured so that they do not jeopardize the park's mission and resources. Laws and policies also require that park resources and/or public enjoyment of the park not be degraded by nonconforming uses. No new nonconforming use or right-of-way is to be permitted through the park without specific statutory authority and approval by the director of the National Park Service, and such use is to be permitted only if there is no practicable alternative. The management of Saratoga National Historical Park has determined that because of the historic

significance of the park's resources and because of its scenic and cultural landscape values, no appropriate locations exist for telecommunication infrastructure within the park.

Socioeconomic Requirements

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898: "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" requires federal agencies to consider the impact of its actions on minority and low-income populations and communities, as well as the equity of the distribution of benefits and risks of those actions.

Appendix F: Consultation

Consultation and coordination with appropriate federal and state agencies were conducted throughout the preparation of this plan. Regarding cultural resources, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) was initiated in January 2001. Regarding historic properties of significance to Indian tribes, consultation with the Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohican Indians was initiated in February 2001. This kind of consultation and coordination will continue whenever specific undertakings to implement the plan are initiated. Follow-up plans will be subject to a more detailed review of environmental impacts than was necessary in the draft and final environmental impact statements accompanying the general management plan, which were essentially programmatic statements that presented an overview of potential impacts relating to the different management options.

Section 106 Compliance Requirements for Undertakings

An important element of compliance is Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires that federal agencies that have direct or indirect jurisdiction take into account the effect of their undertakings on National Register-listed or eligible properties and allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment. During the planning process, the National Park Service worked with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the ACHP to meet requirements of 36 CFR 800 and the September 1995 Programmatic Agreement among the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the ACHP, and the National Park Service. (The Programmatic Agreement requires the National Park Service to work closely with the SHPO and the ACHP in planning for new and existing national park areas.)

The Programmatic Agreement also provides for a number of exclusions for specific actions that are not likely to have an adverse effect on cultural resources. Such actions may be implemented without further review by the New York SHPO or the ACHP, provided that National Park Service internal review finds that the actions meet certain conditions.

Undertakings (as defined in 36 CFR 800) not specifically excluded in the Programmatic Agreement must be reviewed by the SHPO and the ACHP before implementation. Prior to any ground-disturbing action by park managers, a professional archeologist will determine the need for archeological testing or activity. Any such studies would be carried out in conjunction with construction and would meet the needs of the state historic preservation office.

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires the National Park Service to identify and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all resources under its jurisdiction that appear to be eligible. Historic areas of the national park system are automatically listed on the National Register upon their establishment by law or executive order.

The following table identifies actions contained within the plan that will likely require review under section 106, and the nature of the review.

Table 6: Summary of Actions Requiring Review under Section 106

POTENTIAL ACTIONS	COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS
Remove woodlands not present in October 1777	SHPO consultation on cultural landscape treatment plan
Reestablish views to enhance interpretation	SHPO consultation on cultural landscape treatment plan
Rehabilitate cultural landscape features at the Battlefield and Old Saratoga units to improve visitor understanding of landscape conditions	SHPO consultation on cultural landscape treatment plan
Extend trail system	SHPO consultation
Upgrade/modify exhibits on tour road, in Schuyler House and visitor center	SHPO consultation on exhibit plan
Develop satellite maintenance facility	SHPO consultation
Improve park entrance	SHPO consultation
Develop new visitor orientation facility	SHPO consultation
Modify tour road to develop shorter routes, to follow progression of battle actions, or to improve termination at Route 4	SHPO consultation
Preserve and maintain historic structures	Review by National Park Service cultural resource specialists
Improve access to key park sites	SHPO consultation
Develop pedestrian and auto routes to link Old Saratoga Unit sites with one another and with the battlefield	SHPO consultation on signage/exhibit plan

List of Final Environmental Impact Statement Recipients

Agencies and Organizations

Adirondack North Country	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Adirondack Park Agency	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Adirondack Regional Chamber of Commerce	New York State Military Heritage Institute
Adirondack Regional Tourism Council	New York State Museum
Albany County Convention & Visitors Bureau	Northern Frontier Project
Bateaux Below	Old Saratoga Chamber of Commerce
Center for Heritage Education & Tourism	Old Saratoga Historical Association
Champlain Valley Heritage Network	Old Saratoga on the Hudson
Chimney Point State Historic Site	Saratoga Chamber of Commerce
Crown Point State Historic Site	Saratoga Convention and Tourism Bureau
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor	Saratoga County Board of Supervisors
Feeder Canal Alliance	Saratoga County Historian
Fort Edward–Rogers Island Visitor Center	Saratoga County Planning Office
Fort Stanwix National Monument	Saratoga National Cemetery
Fort Ticonderoga	Saratoga Springs Visitor Center
Fort William Henry Museum	Saratoga Town Historian
Greenway Conservancy for the Hudson River Valley	Schuyler’s Canal Park
Heritage New York	Southern Saratoga County Chamber of Commerce
Hudson Crossing Bi-County Park	Stillwater Historical Society
Hudson River Valley Greenway Communities Council	Stillwater Blockhouse
Independence Trail	Stockbridge Munsee Tribal Council
Lake Champlain Basin Program	Town of Easton
Lakes to Locks–North	Town of Greenwich
Lakes to Locks–South	Town of Saratoga
Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission	Town of Stillwater
New York State Canal Corporation	United States Environmental Protection Agency
New York State Canal Improvement Association	Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
	Village of Schuylerville
	Village of Stillwater
	Village of Victory

Washington County Planning Office
Washington County Tourism Association
Waterford Harbor Visitor Center
Whitehall Urban Cultural Park

Individuals

L & J Alheim
Ray Beede
J. Borel
Richard Crammond
Helen Crawshaw
Lawrence A. DeLong
George DeMere
Mildred and Nelson Drew
C.R. Fosdick
Dr. Glenn Haas
William M. Herrlich
C.A. Holmes
Dan Hughes

Nicholas Mancinelli
David Mathis
Nick Nichols
Patti Nichols
Matilda J. and Herbert B. Nolte
Barbara Putnam
Robert K. Radliff, Jr.
Scott Stoner
Steve Trim

Appendix G: Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (Carrying Capacity)

The Process

One of the requirements of a general management plan is the identification of and implementation of commitments for carrying capacity. To comply with this mandate, the National Park Service has developed a process known as visitor experience and resource protection. This process interprets carrying capacity not as a prescription of numbers of people, but as a prescription of desired ecological and social conditions. Measures of the appropriate conditions replace the measurement of maximum sustainable use. Based on these conditions, the process identifies and documents the kinds and levels of use that are appropriate, as well as where and when such uses should occur. The prescriptions, coupled with a monitoring program, are intended to give park managers the information and rationale to make sound decisions about visitor use and to gain the public and agency support needed to implement those decisions.

A major premise of the visitor experience and resource protection process is that the characteristics of a management area, which are qualitative in nature, must be translated into something measurable to provide a basis for making wise decisions about appropriate visitor use. Since management actions are normally more defensible when they are based on scientific data, the process incorporates the concept of “limits of acceptable change” as part of decision-making. Desired resource or social conditions are expressed as explicit, measurable indicators, and standards (minimum acceptable conditions) are selected to determine whether the conditions are met or exceeded. Resource indicators are used to measure impacts on biological or physical resources, while social indicators are used to measure impacts on park users and employees.

The first steps of applying the visitor-experience-and-resource-protection process to Saratoga National Historical Park were accomplished as part of the general management plan. These steps are:

- ④ Develop a statement articulating the park’s purpose and significance.
- ④ Analyze park resources and existing visitor use.
- ④ Describe the range of resource conditions and visitor experiences for the park as distinct management areas.
- ④ Apply the management areas to specific locations of the park.

Subsequent to the general management plan, the following steps will be taken to complete the process:

- ④ Select and evaluate monitoring techniques for each management area.
- ④ Select quality indicators and specify associated standards for each management area. The purpose of this step is to identify measurable physical, social, or ecological variables that will indicate whether or not a desired condition is being met.
- ④ Compare desired conditions to existing conditions. Each management area will be monitored to determine if there are discrepancies with the desired resource and social conditions.
- ④ Identify the probable causes of discrepancies in each management area.
- ④ Identify management strategies to address discrepancies. Visitor use management prescriptions will start with the least restrictive measures that will accomplish the objective and move toward more restrictive measures, if needed.
- ④ Carry out long-term monitoring. Monitoring provides periodic, systematic feedback to park managers to ensure that desired resource and visitor experience conditions continue to be achieved over the long term.

Once the indicators and standards are established, park managers can develop a monitoring plan to determine priorities and identify methods, staffing, and analysis requirements. The results of the monitoring analysis will enable park managers to determine whether park resources are being adequately protected and desired visitor experiences are being provided, and to take actions necessary to achieve the goals of Saratoga National Historical Park.

Examples of Indicators and Standards

Proposals in this plan call for Saratoga National Historical Park to begin an intensive inventory and monitoring program. This program will institute a park-wide process of scientific data gathering and evaluation that will facilitate monitoring for resource conditions and public experience within the park.

The following examples come from Arches National Park in Moab, Utah. Saratoga National Historical Park managers would develop their own resource indicators and standards. The selection of appropriate standards for the resource indicators in each management area will be based on the relative tolerance for resource impacts and the judgment of park planners and resource managers about the minimum conditions needed to maintain the desired experience.

Resource Conditions

Indicator: the degree of soil compaction measured 5 feet from a trail centerline.

Standard: 80% of the soil surface sample exhibits 50% of the porosity of a relatively undisturbed area.

Indicator: the number of exposed tree roots exceeding 2 inches in diameter, measured within 6 feet of a trail edge for 100 feet of trail.

Standard: 20% of tree roots are exposed relative to a control area.

Social Conditions

Indicator: traffic congestion during peak visitor days.

Standard: roadways do not exceed level D service for more than 10% of peak use days.

Indicator: waiting time required to view an attraction during peak use days.

Standard: no more than 10% of visitors wait 10 or more minutes to see the attraction.

Appendix H: Glossary

accessibility — The provision of park programs, facilities, and services in ways that include individuals with disabilities, or makes available to those individuals the same benefits available to persons without disabilities. Accessibility also includes affordability and convenience for diverse populations.

archeological resource — Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

archeological site — Any place where there is physical evidence of past human occupation or activity. Physical evidence may consist of artifacts, such features as agricultural terraces and hearths, structures, trash deposits, or alterations of the natural environment by human activity.

best management practices (BMPs) — Practices that apply the most current means and technologies available to comply with mandatory environmental regulations and also maintain a superior level of environmental performance. See also sustainable practices or principles.

carrying capacity (visitor) — The type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource and visitor experience conditions in a park.

consultation — A discussion, conference, or forum in which advice or information is sought or given, or information or ideas are exchanged. Consultation generally takes place on an informal basis. Formal consultation is conducted for compliance with section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and with Native Americans.

critical habitat — Specific areas occupied by a threatened or endangered species which contain those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and which may require special management considerations or protection; and specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of its listing,

upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

cultural landscape — A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or esthetic values. There are four non-mutually exclusive types of cultural landscapes: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

cultural resource — An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture, or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places, and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for National Park Service management purposes.

ecosystem — A system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment, considered as a unit.

ecosystem management — Refers to the interdependence of natural and cultural systems, integrating scientific knowledge of ecological relationships with resource stewardship practices.

enabling legislation — Laws which authorize units of the national park system.

environmental assessment (EA) — A concise public document prepared by a federal agency to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, as amended. The document contains sufficient analysis to determine whether the proposed action (1) constitutes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, thereby requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement, or (2) does not constitute such an action, resulting in a finding of no significant impact being issued by the agency.

environmental impact statement (EIS) — A detailed public statement required by the National Environmental Policy Act when an agency proposes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The statement includes a detailed description of the proposed action and alternatives, as well as the identification and evaluation of potential impacts that would occur as a result of implementing the proposed action or alternatives.

ethnographic resources — Objects and places, including sites, structures, landscapes, and natural resources, with traditional cultural meaning and value to associated peoples. Research and consultation with associated people identifies and explains the places and things they find culturally meaningful. Ethnographic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are called traditional cultural properties.

exotic species — Plants or animals that are not indigenous to the area in which they are now living. See nonnative species.

forb — The general term “forb” refers to any herbaceous, broadleaf, dicotyledon without regard to family classification. Herbaceous forbs are non-woody, broadleaf plants often referred to as wildflowers or weeds.

general management plan — A National Park Service term for a document that provides clearly defined direction to a park for resource preservation and visitor use over 15 to 20 years. It gives a foundation for decision-making and is developed in consultation with program managers, interested parties, and the general public. It is based on analysis of resource conditions and visitor experiences, environmental impacts, and costs of alternative courses of action.

geologic resources — Features produced from the physical history of the Earth, or processes such as exfoliation, erosion and sedimentation, glaciation, karst or shoreline processes, seismic and volcanic activities.

goals — Goals stating the ideal conditions to be attained or maintained; expressions of desired future conditions.

implementation plan, implementation — A plan that focuses on how to carry out an activity or project needed to achieve a long-term goal. An implementation plan may direct a specific project or an ongoing activity. Implementation is the practice of carrying out long-term goals.

infrastructure — The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of the park, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines.

interpretation — As used in the National Park Service, interpretation includes publicity, explanation, information, education, philosophy, etc. Early National Park Service interpretation went by the name of education or nature study; today it includes historical and recreational resources.

interpretive media — The tools the National Park Service uses to communicate interpretive themes. Interpretive media can include furnishings, brochures, exhibits, waysides, film, video, as well as ranger-led tours.

lightscares (natural ambient) — The state of natural resources and values as they exist in the absence of human-caused light.

management areas — The designation of geographic areas of the park depending on the resource conditions and visitor experiences desired.

native species — Plants and animals that have occurred or now occur as a result of natural processes in parks.

natural resources — Collectively, physical resources, such as water, air, soils, topographic features, geologic features, and natural soundscapes; biological resources such as native plants, animals, and communities; and physical and biological processes such as weather and shoreline migration, and photosynthesis, succession, and evolution.

nightscapes — See lightscares.

nonnative species — Species that occupy or could occupy parklands directly or indirectly as the result of deliberate or accidental human activities. Also called exotic species or invasive species.

Organic Act (National Park Service) — The 1916 law (and subsequent amendments) that created the National Park Service and assigned it responsibility to manage the national parks.

partners — Individuals, agencies, organizations that work with the park toward the park’s goals.

preservation — The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation, maintenance, and repair of historic materials and features, rather than extensive replacement and new work. For historic structures, exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

prime and unique farmland — Soil that produces general crops such as common foods, forage, fiber, and oil seed.

rehabilitation — The act or process of making possible an efficient, compatible use for a historic structure or landscape through repair, alterations, and additions, while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, and architectural values.

restoration — The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic structure, landscape, or object as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period.

Schuyler House — The present Schuyler House is the third to be built on what was the Schuyler family property. General Philip Schuyler and his family lived at this estate periodically both before and after the 1777 campaign. The present house was built following the surrender, as General Burgoyne had the house and outbuildings burned as he retreated. The National Park Service has restored both the house exterior and interior. The completed exterior appearance reflects a circa 1804 period (the year General Schuyler died). Interior restoration work

seeks to reflect conditions circa-1777-87, since the General turned the house over to his son in 1787. Most of the furnishings currently in the house are on long-term loan to the National Park Service by the Old Saratoga Historical Association.

Schuyler House grounds — The maintained landscape area around the Schuyler House owned by the National Park Service. Bounded by Fish Creek, Route 4, and the New York State Department of Transportation maintenance yard access road and security fence.

Schuyler Estate — The Schuyler Estate is a historic landscape that is a remnant of General Philip Schuyler’s original 3000-acre estate. The National Park Service owns 30.38 of the Schuyler Estate’s legislated 62.15 acres. The Schuyler Estate includes the Schuyler House and immediate grounds. It is essentially the “house lot” of the original Schuyler landholdings.

soundscape — Ambient sounds as they exist in the absence of human-caused sounds.

stabilization — An action to render an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorated property stable while retaining its present form.

stakeholder — An individual, group, or other entity that has a strong interest in decisions concerning park resources and values. Stakeholders may include, for example, recreational user groups, permittees, and concessioners. In the broadest sense, all Americans are stakeholders in the national parks.

stewardship — The cultural and natural resource protection ethic of employing the most effective concepts, techniques, equipment, and technology to prevent, avoid, or mitigate impacts that would compromise the integrity of park resources.

strategic plan — A National Park Service five-year plan, which lays out goals and management actions needed in the near term to implement the general management plan.

sustainability — A process that integrates economic, environmental, and equity (health and well-being of society) activities in decisions without compromising the ability of present and future generations to meet their needs.

sustainable design — Design that applies the principles of ecology, economics, and ethics to the business of creating necessary and appropriate places for people to visit, live, and work. Development that has been sustainably designed sits lightly upon the land, demonstrates resource efficiency, and promotes ecological restoration and integrity, thus improving the environment, the economy, and society.

sustainable practices/principles — Those choices, decisions, actions, and ethics that will best achieve ecological/ biological integrity; protect qualities and functions of air, water, soil, and other aspects of the natural environment; and preserve human cultures. Sustainable practices allow for use and enjoyment by the current generation, while ensuring that future generations will have the same opportunities.

user fees — Charges for an activity or an opportunity provided in addition to basic free park services.

viewshed — The area that can be seen from a particular location, including near and distant views.

visitor — Anyone who uses a park's interpretive, educational, or recreational services.

Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (VERP) framework — A visitor carrying capacity planning process applied to determine the desired resource and visitor experience conditions, and used as an aid to decision-making.

Appendix I: Selected Resources Consulted

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Appendix J: List of Preparers

Saratoga National Historical Park

Frank Dean, Superintendent
 Doug Lindsay, Superintendent (former)
 Joe Craig, Interpretation
 Joe Finan, Facility Manager
 Jim Gorman, Chief Ranger
 Becky Hammell, Park Curator (former)
 Gina Johnson, Chief of Interpretation
 Chris Martin, Natural Resource Specialist
 Christine Robinson, Park Curator
 Eric Schnitzer, Interpretation
 Linda White, Archeological Technician

Northeast Region

Peggy Albee, Architectural Historian
 Justin Berthiaume, Landscape Architect
 Richard Crisson, Historical Architect
 Ellen Levin Carlson, Co-Team Captain
 Eliot Foulds, Historical Landscape Architect
 Diane Godwin, Curator
 Duncan Hay, Historian
 Lisa Nowak, Historical Landscape Architect
 Steven Pendery, Archeologist
 Maureen Phillips, Architectural Conservator
 Laurel Racine, Senior Curator
 Nigel Shaw, GIS Manager
 Marjorie Smith, Co-Team Captain
 Chris Stevens, Historical Landscape Architect
 H. Brian Underwood, Research Biologist, USGS Biological Resources Division
 David Uschold, Historical Landscape Architect
 Lena Vassilev, Intern/Contractor
 Paul Weinbaum, Program Lead, History
 Janet Wise, Natural Resource Specialist (former)

Harpers Ferry Center

Sharon Brown, Interpretive Planner (former)
 Tom Tankersley, Interpretive Planner

Heritage Partners, Inc.

Larry Lowenthal, Historian

Consultants

Roland Duhaime, University of Rhode Island
 Dr. Robert Manning, University of Vermont
 Dr. Emily W. B. (Russell) Southgate, Ecologist
 Dr. Larry Woolbright, Audubon International Institute
 The LA Group, Landscape Architecture & Engineering, P.C.,

Sub-contractors:

Cambridge Seven Associates, Inc., Architects
 ConsultEcon, Inc., Economic Research and Management Consultants
 Creighton Manning Engineering, LLP

National Park Service Advisors

Marie Rust, Regional Director
 Chrysandra Walter, Deputy Regional Director
 Robert W. McIntosh, Associate Regional Director, Planning & Partnerships
 John Maounis, Deputy Associate Regional Director, Cultural Resources
 Robert Holzheimer, Program Manager, Development
 Sandy Corbett, Deputy Associate Regional Director, Design, Construction & Facility Management
 Larry Gall, Deputy Associate Regional Director, Planning & Partnerships
 Terrence Moore, Chief, Park Planning & Special Studies
 Sarah Peskin, Senior Resource Planner, Planning & Partnerships

Credits

Design and concept

Hull Creative Group, Boston, MA (www.hullcreative.com)
for Heritage Partners

Photography by Matthew Garrett

Inside cover and page i (except sparrow inset and reenactor inset); pages ii and iii; pages iv and v; pages vi and vii (except insets for Part 4 and List of Maps); all divider pages (except Part 4); page 2; page 9; page 13; page 16; page 20, Schuyler House; page 22; page 23; page 24; page 28; page 32; page 34; page 35; page 36; page 41; page 45; page 47, school group; page 49; page 52; page 56; page 58; page 59; page 62; inside back cover, cannon and Neilson House; back cover, right

Saratoga National Historical Park Collection

Page 14, Baroness von Riedesel and Burial of General Fraser; page 20, Ellen Hardin Walworth from *Battles of Saratoga*; page 21, Memorial Grove; page 38, Wilbur's Basin; page 42, Sesquicentennial; page 43, Starin; page 61, 3 Valleys to Freedom poster

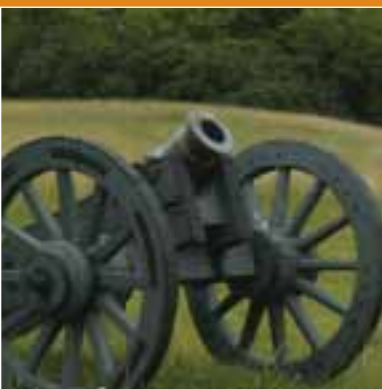
Other sources:

Front cover and back cover, left: Courtesy of Photospin

Page 10: Philip Schuyler (1733-1804) by Jacob Lazarus, after John Trumbull, oil on canvas, 1881, SM.1972.4.A.B, Courtesy Schuyler Mansion State Historic Site, New York Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Page 12: Horatio Gates by Charles Wilson Peale, from life, 1782. Courtesy Independence National Historical Park

Page 48: Fort Ticonderoga, Courtesy of Fort Ticonderoga



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